TANKER PURCHT

TO SAVE THE ARMY

Gen. Shafter's Corps Ordered to Montank Point.

ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL

Shafter and Roosevelt Censured by the Secretary of War.

War Department Stirred to Action by Roosevelt's Description of the Condition of the Army in Santiago and by the Petition of the Division and Corps Commanders for Its Removal North -Roosevelt Censured for Saying in a Private Letter to Secretary Alger That the Bough Riders Were Superior to State Guardsmen, and Gen Shafter Rebuked and Censured for Making Public Gen. Kent's Report, Col. Roosevelt's Letter, and the Petition of His Division and Brigade Commanders for the Removal of the Army from Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-The War Department was stirred up to-day by recent acts of Gen Shafter and Col. Theodore Boosevelt, which have just come to the attention of the Administration, and these officers have incurred the severe displeasure of Secretary Alger and presumably of the President. Gen. Shafter's offence is in making public, in advance of the War Department, Gen. Kent's despatch describing the conduct of the troops in his division in battle and letters written by Col. Roosevelt and the division commanders at Santiago appealing to the commanding General for the withdrawal of their troops from Cuba. Col. Roosevelt has offended the Secretary of War by writing him a personal letter. similar to that written to Gen. Shafter, but in which he compares the soldierly abilities of the rough riders with that of State troops, to the disparagement of the latter. Both Gen. Shafter and Col. Roosevelt have been severely rebuked and censured by the Secretary of War.

With the President's knowledge the Secreary sent Gen. Shafter a telegram to-day instructing him peremptorily not to make public any important official information hereafter without the authority of the War Department. The information that Roosevelt and the division commanders had addressed a letter to Gen. Shafter was contained in a despatch which was carried to the White House after 1 o'clock this morning, the message having been delayed in transmission.

It was not fully transcribed until to-day, and a council of war was held at the White House at once when the full purport of the letters be eame known. It had been intended for some time that the Santiago troops should be with-drawn as soon as the yellow fever should be stamped out, the War Department believing that the disease could be overcome without too great cost of life. Steps had been taken for the order having been prepared yesterday directing that all of the cavalry forces at Santiago and all of those at Tampa, except the Fifth regulars and the First Ohio volun teers, be moved to Montauk Point without delay. The council of leading officers of the War and Navy departments, held at the White House to-day, was called to consider the withdrawal of all the military forces in Santiago as promptly as possible, in the light of the revelations made by Col. Roosevelt and the other officers. It was attended by the President, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen, Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, Col. Hecker of the Quartermaster's Department, and Major Gen. Butler. It was decided, after some discussion, that the Santiago troops should be transported to Montauk Point with as little delay as possible, and this statement was promptly prepared by the War Department:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 4, 1898, "The Secretary of War has ordered Ger Shafter's troops relieved from further duty in Santiago as fast as transportation can be provided and the transfer of Spanish prisoners will admit of reduction of the garrison.

ships for the	Spanish prisc	oners will arrive
Steamskip.	Sailed from	Due at Capa Santiago, city
Isla de Luzon	Cadiz, July 2	7. Aug. 9. 2,130
lala de Panay	Cadir, July 3	1Aug. 121.000
P. de Satrustegue.	Cadiz, Aug.	1. Aug. 18. 2,254
Covadonga	Cadiz, Aug.	1. Aug. 18. 2.17
Colon	Cadir, Aug.	2. Aug. 14. 2.21
Leon XIII	Cadis, Aug.	2 Ang. 14 . 2.256
Ban Augustin	Cadiz, Aug.	2 Aug. 14 1,076
Ban Ignacio de Loy		3 Aug. 15 1,856
fan Francisco	Cadir. Aug.	
Alicante	Mart., Aug.	4. Aug. 7. 1,000
Total.		10.40

"Transports now at Santiago are as follows: Catania, 800 men; Gates City, 600 men; Grand Duchess, 1,200 men; Miami, 800 men; Mattewan, 720 men; Vigilanca, 800 men; Olivette 500 men; Berkshire, 250 men; total, 5,770 men. These will sail for New York as fast as the men can be comfortably embarked. The rest at Montank Point will prepare these seasoned troops for the campaign against Havana, in which they will probably take part. The first transport left Santiago yesterday. The movement is expected to be completed by the 20th of the month. Five United States Volunteer regiments, immunes, have been ordered to Santiago for garrison duty. The first has already arrived, and the others are being pushed forward as rapidly as transportation can be

furnished." Secretary Alger made the statement this afternoon that the action of the military commanders at Santiago was unwarranted from the fact that the department had already made preparations for bringing the troops to Montank Point. It is certain, however, that the ninistration had not intended to transport all of the military forces thither at present, and the order prepared by the War Department yes terday, providing for the withdrawal of only the eavalry troops, confirms this fact.

Secretary Algor has reprimanded Col. Boose-velt for what he considers a separate and distinet offence. On July 23, Col. Booseveit wrote a letter to the Secretary similar in tone to the etter addressed to Gen. Shafter. In that comfaunication be urgently recommended that the troops be sent either North or to Porto Rico, expressing the opinion that they would die by thousands if left in Cuba. He questioned the a curacy of the medical officers' reports, and in observatoristically visorous language co-cribed in physical condition of trops. Lee me portion of the letter which

aroused Secretary Alger's deepest resentment | SPAIN TAKES HER TIME. is Col. Roosevelt's statement that the rough riders are three times as good soldlers as any National Guardsmen. The Secretary characterizes Col. Rooseveit's reflections upon the volunteer troops as audacious, and he is very angry. After carefully reading the letter he prepared a portion of it for publication and handed it to the press, together with his telegraphic roply to Col. Rossovelt. Here is the ex-cerpt from the letter and the full text of the

Santiago telegram: "My DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing with the knowledge and approval of Gen. Whealer. We carneatly hope that you will send us most of the regulars, and at any rate th eavalry division, including the rough riders, who are as good as any regulars, and three times as good as any State troops, to Porto Rico. There are 1,800 effective men in this division. If those who were left behind were joined to them we could land at Porto Rico in this cayalry division close to 4,000 men who would be worth easily any 10,000 National Guards armed with black powder Springfields or other archaic weapons. * * * Very respectfully.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT." The following reply was cabled to Col. Roose

elt to-day: "Your letter of 23d is received. The regular army, the volunteer army and the rough riders have done well, but I suggest that, unless you want to spoil the effects and giory of your vic ory, you make no invidious comparisons. The rough riders are no better than other volun They had an advantage in their arms for which they ought to be very grateful.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War." When Secretary Alger made these matters public at the War Department late this afteroon, much gossip was occasioned and various views were privately expressed by officers of the Administration. A good deal is being said about the unwise action of an army officer in expressing such views. The fact was not lost sight of, however, that the letter was a persona one to Secretary Alger and that it probably rould never have been made public except by the Secretary's unlooked-for action. Now that the excerpt from the letter has been made public and the reply to Col. Roosevelt's persons ommunication has been put in official form. both will doubtless be made a part of the per-

manent records of the War Department. The Secretary of War has designated Major-Gen. B. M. Young to be in command of the Montauk Point camp. Gen. Young left Washington for New York to-day, whence he will go immediately to Montauk. On his arrival he will consult with Col. Forwood, the army medica officer in charge, in regard to the location of the camp and the arrangements for water. H will also superintend the arrangements for receiving subsistence and commissary supplie preparatory to the arrival of the first detachment of soldiers from Santiago. Gen. Young' command will last until some senior officer arrives at the camp, when he will be superseded

ROOSEVELT'S LETTER TO SHAFTER

An Appeal for the Removal of the Army North-s'etition of the General Officers. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.-The letter sent by Col. Theodore Roosevelt to Gen. Shafter, pro-

testing against the further detention of our army at Santiago, and the petition of the division and brigade Generals demanding that the army be moved to some Northern camp in the United States at once, which were sent by Gen. Shafter to the War Department, are as follows:

"SIR: In a meeting of the general and medcal officers, called by you at the palace this morning, we were all, as you know, unanimous in view of what should be done with the army. To keep us here, in the opinion of every officer commanding a division or a brigade, will sim ply involve the destruction of thousands There is no possible reason for not ship ping practically the entire command north at once. Yellow fever cases are very fein the cavalry division, where I command one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow fever has occurred in this division, except among the men sent to the ospital at Siboney, where they have, I believe, contracted it. But in this division there have been 1,500 cases of malarial fever. Not man has died from it, but the whole command is so weakened and so shattered as to be ripe for dving like sheep when a real vallow fever epidemic, instead of a fake epidemic like the present, strikes us, as it is bound to if we stay here at the height of the sickness season, Aurust and the beginning of September.

"Quarantine against malarial fever is much ike quarantining against the toothache. All of us are certain, as soon as the authorities at Washington fully appreciate the conditions of the army to be sent home. If we are kept here it will in all human probability mean an appalling disaster, for the surgeons here estimate that over half the army, if kept here during the ickly season, will die.

"This is not only the trouble from the stand point of the individual lives lost, but it means ruin from the standpoint of the military effieiency of the flower of the American Army, for the great bulk of the regulars are here with you. The sick list, large though it is, exceeding 4 000) effords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army. Not 10 per cent, are fit for active work. Six weeks on the north Maine coast, for instance, or elsewhere where the yellow lever germ cannot possibly propagate would make us all as fit as fighting cocks, able as we are and eager to take a leading part is the great campaign against Havana in the fall, even if we are not allowed to try Porto Rico.

"We can be moved North, if moved at once with absolute safety to the country, although of course, it would have been infinitely better if we had been moved North or to Porto Rico two weeks ago. If there were any object in keeping us here, we would face yellow fever with as much indifference as we face bullets. But there is no object in it. The four !mmune regiments ordered here are sufficient to garrison the city and surrounding towns, and there is absolutely nothing for us to do here, and there has not been since the city surrendered. It is impos sible to move into the interior. Every shifting of camp doubles the sick rate in our present weakened condition, and, anyhow, the interior is rather worse than the coast, as I have found by actual reconnoissance. Our present camps are as healthy as any camps at this end of the

island can be. "I write only because I cannot see our men who have fought so bravely and who have endured extreme hardship and danger so uncom plainingly, go to destruction without striving o far as lies in me, to avert a doom as fearful as it is unnecessary and undeserved. Yours THEODORE ROOSEVELT respectfully.

*Colonel Commanding First Brigade. PETITION TO GEN. SHAPTER.

The commanding officers also signed the following petition to Gen. Shafter: We, the undersigned officers commanding the various brigades, divisions, &c., of the army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanim opinion that this army should be at once taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern seacoast of the United Sintes: that it can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that rellow fever in the army at present is not epidemic that there are a few sporadic cases; but that the army is disabled by malarial fever to the extent that its efficiency is destroyed, and that it is in a condition to be practically destroyed by an epidemic of yellow fever, which is sure

o come in the near future. We know from the reports of competent efficers and from personni edservations that

Continued on Second Page.

SAGASTA IS CONSULTING A SCORE OF SO OF LEADERS,

He Wants All Parties to Share the Resson albility if Pence Is Made-These Conferences Won't Be Over Till Te-Morrow. When Communications Between Washington and Madrid Are Expected to Reach a Climax-The Ministry Wants Peace, but Will Make Way for Other Leaders if the Country Says So-Roblede Shouts for More War, but Martines Campos and Other Leading Men Have Yielded to Sagasta's Arguments.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUS. Madrid, Aug. 4 .- A council was held at the palace to-day, the Queen Regent presiding. Señor Sagasta made a statement dealing with the peace negotiations. No reply from Washington had been received, and consequently the ministerial council which was to have been held later was postponed until to-morrow to enable Premier Sagasta to confer with the leaders

He made appointments to confer with Seno Montero at 3 o'clock, Senor Armijo at 4, Gen. Martinez Campos at 5, and the Duke of Tetuan and Senor Romero Robledo at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Senor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior added the information that the Captains-General of Spain had also been summoned to a conference. Great interest is evinced in the result of these conferences.

The Queen Regent has suggested the return of the ex-Ministers and the Generals to Madrid for purposes of consultation

As the leaders who had been summoned to confer with Senor Sagasta were leaving the Prime Minister's residence, they were individually questioned as to the result of the deliberations. Gen. Campos, the Duke of Tetnan and Señores Montero, Rios and Armijo declined to reveal anything. Señor Robledo was closeted with Sefior Segasta for two hours. He afterward talked freely with the reporters.

He said he had told the Prime Minister that there must be war, war, war! It was disgrace ful to seek peace with the constitutional guarantees suspended and with muffled bells. Peace on the terms proposed by the United States would be dengerous for the monarchy and ruinous to the country. He would oppose it everywhere, in Parliament and at the palace, where he was going to see the Queen Regent this week.

Señor Robledo added that he had told Seño Sagasta that if he was unwilling to continue the war to resign. If the country wants peace let it elect a peace Government. He furthe said:

"My differences with Sagasta are appalling. Premier Sagasta declares that since the peace negotiations have not yet been coneluded both the Madrid and Washington Governments are bound to maintain absolute reserve in regard to the questions under consideration.

It is announced that Premier Sagasta will re sign just as soon as articles of peace are signed. LONDON, Aug. 4 .- A despatch to the Standard from Madrid says that Gen. Campos and Señores Montero, Rios and Armijo have yielded to Señor Sagasta's arguments and promised to loyally support him in obtaining peace.

The despatch adds that all the members of sulting the politicians and military men who are most conspicuous in the dynastic parties, who have played a prominent part at home and in the colonies since the restoration and who might again be called to the councils of the Regency. It is the intention of the Government to piace before them all the official data concerning the situation in the Peninsula, the West Indies and the Philippines to enable them to judge if it is possible to continue the struggle, and then to report to them the state of the negotiations for peace and the American conditions.

The Cabinet is favorable to peace, but the Government and the Liberal party are ready to make way for the promoters of any other solution of the crisis or any other councillors the

Crown might call upon. At least forty-eight hours will be require for the Ministers to consult successively secording to the etiquette of precedence the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, then Senor Silvela, as the leader er of the Conservatives, the Duke of Tetuan and Senor Robledo, leaders of the dissenting Conservatives, and Gens. Campos Primo di Rivera, Lopez Dominguez, Polavieja Weyler, and Calleja. The last three will be consulted on account of their experience in the West Indies and Philippines

Some impression seems to exist that nothing lefinite will be done in regard to peace and interior politics until these consultations are over on Saturday. This is about the date when the exchange of communications between Wash-ington and Madrid is expected to come to a elimax. In court, diplomatic, and political circles, however, everybody believes that peace is

The Madrid newspapers publish very con flicting comments on the political strategy of Señor Sagasta in endeavoring to make peace appear to be a national solution of the diffi culty, and in shifting part of the responsibility on all the dynastic parties by securing their support to induce the nation to necept the terms imposed by the Americans, and to maintain tranquillity by associating monarchical parties in the act. The Liberal suggests that the leaders of the extreme par-ties who have been out of office for twenty five years and had nothing to do with the mistakes that led Spain into the present critical situation should also be consulted.

The rumors of the convocation of the Corte re premature. As the peace negotiations will hardly be completed before September, Parlie ment is not likely to meet before autumn Other reports have it that Senor Sagasta is in clined to rush the peace treaty, avoiding convoking the Cortes lest it hinder the clusion of the treaty. He does not wish to consult the Cortes in the matter, and will only demand a bill of indemnity after the treaty is concluded. It is said that the consultations with the leaders is partly with the idea of securing an undertaking from them to keep the Cortes quiet when the completed treaty is submitted

From more than one Madrid source come the intimation of the improbability of Spain's answer reaching Washington during the current week. The Madrid correspondent of the Times, while admitting that the conviction is preading that the negotiations will lead to peace, says he does not expect the result will

Sefior Bagasta is a genuine Spaniard. He obets to being hustled and insists upon everything being done in an orderly and dignified

manner. Moreover, be must carry the country with him, and though the people are sincerely desirous of peace, they would resent unnecessary and unseemly haste, they greatly admir-ing the tenacity with which a man holds on until the last moment.

Sagasta is an unrivalled old parliamentary hand and will follow his own system of tactics. The Cabinet, nevertheless, declares that there will not be any unnecessary delay. Such as has already occurred is ascribed to the compliented method of telegraphing that is followed

Thus the Spanish official despatches are sent to Sefior Castillo, the Spanish Minister at Paris, who deciphers them and transmits them to the French Government. They are then converted into the French cipher and sent to M. Cambon, the French Minister at Washington. The latter's replies are sent in the same way.

SPAIN'S FERSION OF OUR TERMS. The Statement of Our Peace Conditions That Is Current in Madrid.

Special Cable Demaich to THE SUR. LONDON, Aug. 5,-The Standard's Madrid correspondent gives the following version of the American peace conditions which is cur-

Spain must recognize the liberation of Cuba and Porto Rico from her rule, agreeing to let the United States determine how and when new régimes will be established in the islands after the indispensable evacuation by the Spanish troops, who are to leave behind all the war stores, guns, fortifications and vessels intact Spain is to pay the claims of American citizens arising out of the Cuban civil war. The United States will not recognize and will not make Cuba recognize the Cuban debts of any kind. but will undertake to see that the lives and property of Spaniards are respected in the West Indies.

The question of the Philippines is to be set tled definitely later by a mixed commission which will sit in London or Paris, but Spair will have to alter the fundamental principles of her colonial policy in religious, political and administrative matters. She must also cede to by United States naval stations to be selected he Mariana, Ladrone and Caroline Islands and a port in Luzon or another of the Philippine Islands.

The despatch adds that it is understood that Spain has demurred to the conditions regarding the Philippines, the Cuban debt, and American claims in the West Indies

PEACE NEAR AT HAND.

Spain's Final Answer Expected in Washington by Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- President McKinley is apparently supremely confident that Spain's formal acquiescence in the terms laid down by the United States as a preliminary to the negotiation of a treaty of peace will be received by this Government in a very short time. Prelictions were made to-day by prominent of ficials that the Spanish answer would be in the hands of the President by Saturday, Everybody connected with the Administration is evidently in thorough accord with the prevailing belief that peace is assured, and no anxiety is felt as to what the response of the Spanish Government will be. The character of the question asked by the French Ambassador during his call at the White House yesterday made it plain that Spain had accepted the inevitable, and was merely auxious to secure a thorough understanding of certain paragraphs in the American note before notifying the United States of her formal and final ac

A long conference was held at the White House to-day between President McKinley Secretary Day, Secretary Alger, and Secretary Long in regard to one of the aspects presented by the arrangement of peace terms. Secretary Day appeared at the White House prior to this conference to report to the President the result of his midnight interview with Ambassador Cambon. After he had been with the President a short time Secretaries Alger and Long were summoned. It appears that some reference was made, probably in the conference between Secretary Day and M. Cambon, to Spain's seem ing inability to remove her troops from Cuba and Porto Rico. This aspect of the situation was discussed by the President with the three Cabinet officers, with a view to reaching a conclusion that would result in expediting the evacuation of the islands.

It was agreed by the President and his advisers that the status of the Spanish evacuation was different from that at Santiago. Under the terms of the American note transmitted through M. Cambon the Spanish forces mus withdraw from Cuba and Porto Rico. They will not be obliged to surrender, but merely to leave the islands without interference or as sistance by the United States

The most interesting feature of the confer nce was the absolute assurance displayed by the Prosident and the three Secretaries that peace is certain and only a short time off. So confi dent were the conferees that they considered the question of sending an army of occupation to Cuba. It was determined that Gen. Lee's Seventh Army Corps should be assigned to Cuban service, and arrangements will be made immediately to transport this force to the embarkation may begin within week. No friction with the Spanish Govern ment over sending American troops to Cub prior to the withdrawal of the Spanish forces is expected.

GOOD-BY TO THE CUBAN CHAMBER Blanco Suspends the Sittings of That "Au tonomist" Body.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Madnid, Aug. 4 .- An official despatch from Havana says that Captain-General Blanco has suspended the sittings of the Cuban Chamber. The despatch adds that the Spaniards have evacuated Gibara. The Insurgents ontered the

town and massacred eighteen volunteers.

The Spaniards did not evacuate Gibara, Santiago province, but were driven out pell mell as THE Sun's despatches have already shown

WE MAKE HAVANA A PRESENT.

CO Prisoners Whom We Caught on th North Const Sent to the City. KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 4.-The Badger cam n last night, bringing eight Spanish deserters from lighthouses on the north coast, who will

The Spanish prizes captured by the Badger at Nuevitas were the tug Umberto Rodriguez, the barge Fernandez, and the brigantine Safie. They had 400 Spaniards on board, who were sent to Havana to-day from Tortugas on the last two prizes named after taking their arms away. Orders were received from Washington o send them to Havana.

be turned loose here.

She Will Carry Spanish Prisoners Home Special Cable Desputch to THE BUS Sr. PIERRE, Martinique, Aug. 4 .- The Spanis

hospital ship Alicante sailed this morning for iantiago de Cuba under the safe conduct of the Government of the United States issued by the American Consul here. She will earry priso ers back to Spain. Carlsbad Mud Baths in America

Carishad Mud Baths in America.

There has just been discovered an alkali mud of great strength at a location twenty-one miles from Chicago. This mud is an absolute ourse for ricumatian and all dissasses caused by uric acid in the against all dissasses caused by uric acid in the against a practical duplicate of the celebrated Carisbad mud.

Two doctors are discovered from the with the mud bath cure, and having a large clientele, want some one willing to invest \$10,000 for the astablishment of the histories A first-class hotel on grounds and the property of the control of the control of the control of the control of the histories only. Forty minutes from Chicago. Forty treins daily. Five minutes from the last acceptional competitive to make the control of the last exceptional competitive to make the hausted. The cruiser Panther will soon be ready for was put on board yesterday. depoit is an exceptional opportunity to make big This money, and it will pay to investigate, Address Boctor, P. O. bux 143, how York city,—des.

Bankruptcy Blanks-Now Beady. W. Reid Gould, 189 Nassau st.-

MERRITT RULES ON LAND. TWO OF OUR TRANSPORTS GROUNDED.

They Were the Massachusetts and Roums AGUINALDO GETS OFF HIS HIGH nis, and It is Fenred the Massachu-HORSE AT CAVITE. setts Is Lost-Our Outposts Have Beer Pushed Fourteen Miles Beyond Ponce

Special Cuble Desputch to THE SUR.

at this place. As the Massachusetts was steam-

ing up the harbor of Ponce last night she ran

her nose in the mud on a little island

near the entrance. She was , so hard

aground that it was impossible for her to get

the Carbonero, tried to pull her off. The de-

spatch boat broke every hawser she had aboard,

but the Massachusetts did not float. She is

have been landed from her, but the I,500 horses

The Roumania arrived at Guanica with the

Comanche and City of Macon. The other two

transports went to her assistance when she

she will be got affoat to-morrow.

are landed have to be rowed ashore.

are still on board.

the military road.

safety.

We Have Assumed a Very Firm Attitude and the Insurgent Chief Is More Con-Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 2, via St. Thomas, ciliatory-He Asks Permission to March Aug. 4.-Military men say that everything is His Troops Through Manila After We now awalting the landing of the cavalry and Capture It-Wants American Officers to artillery from the transports. Command His Regiments-Astor Battery The transports Massachusetts and Roumain Position-American Priests Ask the nia have both been unfortunate. One of them Archbishop to Try to Avert Bloodshed is stuck in the mud at Guanica, and the other Special Cable Despoiches to THE BUX.

CAVITÉ, July 30, via Hong Kong, Aug. 4.-It believed that the course that is being followed by Gen. Merritt, the commander of the Ameriean military forces here, will avert the threatened trouble with the insurgents. He is taking a very firm attitude toward the insurgents, with the result that there is a very material change in the situation.

Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, is dismounting from his high horse, and instead of acting, as he did for a time, as though he was master of the situation, is now adopting a far more conciliatory attitude. He does not talk in such a grandiose manner of what the Filipinos intend to do when Manila has fallen. On the contrary, he has asked permission of Gen. Merritt to march his troops through the city after the Americans have captured it.

He has also suggested to Gen. Merritt the formation of native regiments to be commanded by American officers. It is very evident that a great light has dawned on Aguinaldo and that he realizes the futility of opposing the wishes of the Americans.

His suggestion regarding the placing of American officers in command of native regiments is well understood to be prompted by his desire to avoid the disarmament of his followers, a course that was sure to have been followed had the threatening attitude of the insurgents toward the Americans been main-

The Astor battery of mountain artillery, which arrived here on the steamer Newport, is now in position before Malate, a short distance from Manila. The battery is occupying the trenches from which the insurgents were withdrawn. It is supported by a battallon of the Third Artillery, acting as infantry. The bat-

tery is within 1,000 yards of the Spanish lines. Fathers Doherty and McKinnon went to Manila to-day under a flag of truce to see the Archbishop for the purpose of impressing on him the futility of further resistance on the part of the defenders of the city. The Arch bishop wields great influence, but it is not known that he can be prevailed upon to use it to prevent the slaughter that will surely follow the taking of the city by assault. At the time of sending this despatch the American priests had not returned from their mission.

Madrid, Aug. 4.-Gen. Rios, the Spanish commandant of the Viscaya Islands, has sent a long telegram to Gen. Correa, under date of Hollo, July 20. He says:

"The situation is unchanged. There has been some fighting. The insurrection is dominating the northern provinces. The English steame Charterhouse, with arms for the insurgents on board, is cruising off the coast with the object of landing. She has already been repulsed from Leyte Island. I have taken stringent precautions against future attempts."

His Force May Be Augmented by One

Cruiser and Two Battleships WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- On account of their protracted stay in equatorial waters some o the ships of Admiral Dewey's command need overhauling, and before long they must be cleaned and otherwise put in order. In view of this prospective contingency the Navy Department is considering the question of withdraw ing some of Dewey's vessels to Mare Island and Porto Orchard on the Pacific coast for dry docking and assigning other vessels to take their places. The probabilities are that the Asiatic squadron will be greatly increased in the number and character of ships. When the Spanish Government has complied with the arms of the United States concerning the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico there will be no necessity of keeping a large fleet in West Indian waters; in fact, many officers believe that the occasion for the presence in the West Indies of so many battleships and other big vessels does not now exist. The send ing of reinforcements to Admiral Dewey may begin as soon as vessels have been cleaned and overhauled at New York, Norfolk, and Port Royal. It is the general understanding that he will get a battleship or two, and as there are no vessels of that type on the Pacific coast the North Atlantic squadron must be drawn on The ships selected will proceed, of course, by the Suez Canal route, while those detache from Manila for repairs at home will sail across the Pacific to California and Washington nava stations.

Admiral Dewey's squadron has already as sumed formidable proportions, with two monitors, five cruisers and two gunboats under his command, an increase of three over the num-ber engaged in the battle of May 1, omitting the revenue cutter McCulloch. While no au thoritative statement on the subject can be obtained, the probabilities are that the ending o the war will witness the departure from the United States of some of the vessels assigned to the Eastern squadron and still officially under Commodore Watson's command. cruiser Newark and the battleships Massachusetts and Oregon are likely to be the selections for service on the Asiatic station, forming, with the vessels now at Manila, a powerful fleet of four armorelads and seven other fighting ships not including supply and despatch boats and the Spanish gunboats picked up by Admira Dewey in the Philippines.

OVERHAULING THE TEXAS. apt. Philip Will Preserve the Plate Which Was Pierced by a Spanish Shell.

The work of overhauling the battleship Texas being pushed forward rapidly at the navy rard. Arrangements have been made to thor oughly clean her hull with sand blasts, and ma hinists are engaged in straightening out th ients made by the collision with a coral reef at Dry Tortugas. The plate in the ash hoist through which a Spanish shot passed has been ut out, and Capt. Philip will have it framed The battleship continues to be a great source of interest to visitors to the navy yard, and the lemand for souvenirs of Cervera's riddled fleet as been so great that the supply is nearly ex-

service. The gun platforms and mounts are in place, and her main battery of ten 5-inch rifles

Showers; clearing at night and cooler; northwesterly winds.

> CHEERS FOR THE MERRIMAC'S HERO AT THE GREAT WAR MEETING.

The Andience Cheered Cervera as Enthusinstically as the American Heroes-Me-Adoo Says "Where the Fing Has Gone, Please God It Shall Stay"-Woodford Says Spain's Fing Must Come Down-

this city has not seen for years and year Nominally, it was a meeting in aid of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families' Protec tive Association. Actually, it was a continue outburst of the strongest, warmest kind national feeling, and of generous tribute the men who have shown their gallantry is off herself, and so THE SUN's despatch boat, this war, whether they were for us or agains us. With the same uproar with which the big erowd greeted Lieut. Hobson when he opened the meeting and greeted the names of McKinley and Dewey, it greeted the name of Corvera, the Spanish Admiral. This spectacle of a great likely to go to pieces. Cavalry Troops A and C audience of enthusiastic Americans rising to their feet, waving their handkerchiefs, and shouting three big American cheers at the mere mention of the name of the man who made the strongest fight that has been made on the sea against the United States during this war was equally significant and remarks grounded, but did not succeed in pulling her The meeting was significant in another into deep water. It is thought, however, that way. The speakers could not avoid now and

Four other transports arrived to-day. The work of landing the troops is proceeding slowly, owing to the fact that the army has no steam launches. The barges in which the men The only movement by the troops ashore is the pushing shead of the outposts two miles. They are now fourteen miles from the city on Gen, Stone and his party of scouts have reached Utuardo. They met no Spaniards on the road. A courier who arrived to-night

the middle of the two tiers of boxes, was crowded full. People stood in the rear of the seats on the main floor and in the galleries, and the stage was crowded with as many people as it could hold, although it was as hot a night as ever tested the enthusiasm of a New York audience. The Seventy-first Regiment Band, under the stage, and the Bank Clerks' Glee Club of 100 voices, above it, played and sang for the first half hour, while people craned their necks trying to find Capt. Jack Philip of the Texas, who was supposed to be in one of the boxes, but who didn't dare come, although his record is not that of a man afraid of ordinary ordeals. Outside the opera house was a great crowd of people who apparently could not afford to pay or the high-priced scats that were left, but were anxious to add their cheers to the general recognition of Lieut. Hobson. At about half past 8 o'clock he drove up to the front of the opera house in an open carriage with the Hon, William McAdoo, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Major John Byrne, President of the association for whose benefit the meet-

could not understand that the Americans were to take none of the money. The Mayors of two more interior town called upon Gen. Wilson and informed him that they had hoisted the American flag. They said that all the Spanish soldiers had fled. Reports continue to come in of the gathering

of Spanish troops in intrenchments on the military road at Albonito, about thirty miles from Ponce. The spot is an ideal one for defence, as the road runs through a cut in the mountains. The character of the topography makes it impossible for the troops from Ponce to flank the enomy at this point.

This is the reason why troops are being landed at Arroyo. The road from Arroyo leads to the military road, and meets it at a point be yond where the reported intrenchments are being thrown up.

The troops at Arroyo were nearly all landed to-day. They include those brought by the St. Louis, St. Paul, Seneca and City of Washing place. Gen. Brooke has his headquarters at Arroyo. He will move his command tomorrow out into the country. There is not a ick man in the lot

It is pretty certain that there will be no move ment of troops either from Ponce or Arroyo on Ban Juan for a week. When the movemen gins there will be no stop till San Juan is reached. All that part of the island which is occupied by our forces is quiet, including all the towns where the Americans are in posse

In Ponce yesterday Private La Duc of th second Wisconsin shot and killed Private Stafford of the regulars. La Duc was intoxicated The Captain of his company will be court-martialled for letting him have a gun when he was not on duty. The finding of the court-martial in the case

of the doctor who passed \$10 in Confederate bills on the natives has been rejected. The court-martial sentenced him to pay a fine of \$100 and to be dismissed from the service in disgrace. This punishment is declared to be utterly inadequate.

The health of the troops at Ponce is good There is some typhold fever, but none of the men are suffering from elimatic troubles. The pickets of Gen. Brooke's command at Arroyo are the only men who have done any firing since the first landing. They fire from

50 to 100 shots nightly into a grove where some

Spanish cavalry is believed to be still con

cealed.

THE MAN WHO SURRENDERED PONCE Col. San Martin Court-Martialled for Leav ing the City Without a Fight.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. MADRID, Aug. 4.-Captain-General Macias as telegraphed from San Juan, Porto Rico, to Gen. Correa, Minister of War, that Col. Sar Martin, who commanded the Spanish troops at Ponce, has been court-martialled for evacuating the place without a fight. The penalty imposed upon him is not announced, but one report ways that he has been dismissed from the

army, while another says he has been shot. It is also said that Col. Puig. who was second n command at Ponce, committed suicide upon hearing of the sentence imposed upon his su-

In the Cabinet meeting to-day Gen. Correa denied that Col. San Martin had been shot, but confirmed the report of the suicide of Col. Puig. Captain-General Macias cabled further fro San Juan to Gen. Corres. Minister of War, that

the volunteers are disorganized and are aban-

doning their arms. Not one-third of them re-He adds that the American cavalry from Pence have advanced in the direction of Coamo, which is occupied by two companies of the Pa-

trius Guerrilla battalion. When the enemy landed and captured Arroyo the volunteers were inactive. The natives have risen at San German

A second despatch from Gen. Macias says that he has concentrated three guerrilla companies against the enemy at Arroyo. One company surprisec the American advance guard. Some of the guerrillas even entered the city of Arroyo. The Spanish troops dispersed the San German "rebels," killing a number of them and capturing their arms and ammuni

The enemy has landed reinforcements Arroyo. American ships continue off the coast. threatening to land at various places,

HOBSON TELLS HIS STORY.

The Meeting Vociferously Approves.

There was such a display of patriotic feeling at the Metropolitan Opera House last night a

then reference to the problems which are before the country's statesmen with regard to the policy of territorial expansion. At every reference to the raising of the American flag in new and strange lands and every expressed hope that this war should spread American eivilization into places where it had not been before, the crowd roared its approval again and again. It greated references to any other colley with cold silence and sometimes with The big opera house, with the exception of

says that a party of 200 Spaniards is in the mountains near the divide. According to the couriers half of the Spaniards were to go to the place where Gen. Stone had left a small guard on the road, while the other half were to attempt to capture the General. The story is not believed by army officers, who entertain no fears for Gen. Stone's Gen, Wilson is finishing the establishment of the local government. There have been many meetings with the various officials, who were delighted and astonished when he told them that the money raised by taxes would all be spent for local improvements. The officials ing was held.

The crowd pressed up to the carriage and formed an open lane at the front door, through which Mr. Hobson and the others walked amid a tumult of cheers and hat waving. When Mr. Hobson stepped out in the wings on the left side of the big stage the house rose with a tremendous shout. There had been a lot of men outside selling small American flags at 10 cents each. These fluttered everywhere over the heads of the cheering people. Mr. Hobson stopped short, but only for a second. During that second it was evident that he would have liked to run, but he didn't. He went on and took his seat, while the cheering, shouting and waving of flags continued for more than a full minute and a half. After "The Star-Spangled Banner" had been sung, which seemed to relieve the feelings of the crowd a good deal-for everybody joined in-Major Byrne came forward. He told what the meeting was for, how bank clerks, grocery clerks, truck drivers, day laborers, were working side by side in the Southern camps and on pestilent Cuban battlefields, while their families were left here to ge along as best they may. This meeting was called so that there might be as little difference as possible in the feelings with which their families regarded their absence. Already, he said, there were 834 families in want, families of soldiers who had reached a pass where they needed assistance if they were not to starve to death. He did not believe it before the meeting, but now that he had seen the meeting he knew that New York would never permit the family of an absent soldier sallor to be in want of the common comforts of

When in talking about places where our sailors were Major Byrne happened to mentlor the name of Dewey, the crowd rose to its feet and hurrahed, and somebody in the gallery called for three cheers, and they rang out, and then Major Byrne said that he was glad that Capt. Philip had promised to be present. He was obliged to stop while the people shouted their three cheers for Capt. Philip, and for the Texas also. When he turned around and called Mr. Hobson forward. the cheering that greeted the last skipper of the Merrimac was even louder than all the previous cheers, and it was prolonged much more Somebody instigated the band to believe ! could help things along, and folks could se musicians working over their instruments, bu never a sound was heard from them, so gree was the sound of human voices. Finally it wa observed that Mr. Hobson's lips were movin and the noise quieted down.

"Won't you now-" he was heard to say and then another wave of cheering cut him off, Won't you now-" he repeated, and then he lifted his voice to the big, full pitch that would seem to have answered for all navai purpose conceivable without a megaphone, and fairly

The band led off and the crowd sang, and Mr. Hobson, with something very like a grin, pulled himself together and made up his mind what he was going to say next. Major Byrne, in introducing him, had apparently said, though few, if any, had heard it, that he would "turn over the deck " to Mr. Hobson.

"The deck has been turned over to me," Mr Hobson began in a clear, full voice that could be heard in the topmost gallery without the slightest effort to fix the attention, "but I cannot say that I feel that this platform resembles in any way the deek of a warship. The sailor abhors words. If you have followed his routine from the time he is turned out in the morning to taps at night, you will find that he has small opportunities to make use of words and phrases. The pipe of the whistle and the blast of the bugle are the oratory that sway him. Even at the task of manipulating the great engines, or firing the 13-inch gun in action, he will have simple, easily understood signals to direct and encourage him.

When the deck is turned over to me and I am called upon to use words in abundance, I am, indeed, upon an unknown and perilous sea But I must confess that I knew that I should have to embark upon that sea when I consented to apper here to-night. But sailors have gone into unknown seas before when adequate causes have called them there. Here the Lieutenant had to pause while his

audience rose and cheered, apparently to his surprise, and certainly to his embarrassment "If ever any cause called me it is the cause of the soldiers and sailors, the army and navy of the United States, and the cause of all who are dear to them and dependent upon them. A man's knowledge is limited by his experience. and in talking to you about sailors I can de